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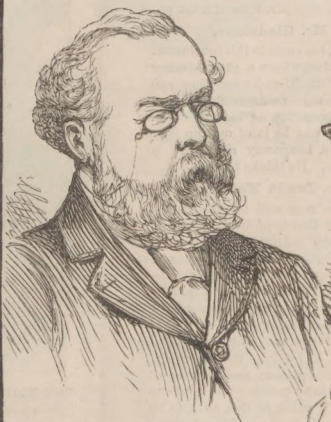
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THE LATE LADY ROSEBERY.

BUCHANAN V. LANGTRY.



MR ROBERT BUCHANAN



MRS LANGTRY

THE ACCUSED,
STANISLAS MENDELSON



O'SHEA v PARNELL.
SCENE OF THE BALCONY EXPLOIT
AT BRIGHTON



NIHILISM IN PARIS:
THE HOTEL IN WHICH GEN. SELVERSKOFF WAS MURDERED

FACES AND PHASES OF LONDON, PARIS, AND BRIGHTON LIFE.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTORS.

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PERSONAL POLITICS

The Parnell Business

has undoubtedly proved one of the most extraordinary fascines in politics. When I wrote last week there was but little sign of the storm which has since gathered to the full and broken with reckless fury on the head of the Irish leader. I do not at this moment know what Mr. Parnell's final decision is; but in the end it must surely be for Retirement.

Retirement.

There should be no alternative. Home Rule can only be won by a strict and cordial union between the Liberal and Irish Parties. If one wing of the once-united host is either estranged or indifferent, or is deprived of a portion of its strength, victory cannot be won. These are the

supreme tactical considerations of the hour, and in politics tactics always have the last word. You may talk a great deal of moral considerations, of the great heart of England beating sound, of the Ten Commandments, of the eternal verities, and such-like matters, but when you get to close quarters with a politician he always ends in counting votes.

The Counting of Votes

has convinced everybody in the Liberal Party that Mr. Parnell must go. It has not convinced the Irishmen, because they are, to a certain extent, ignorant of English opinion, and do not understand the workings of the English mind. But, if the conversation I had with two or three members of their side is any guide, even they are wavering in their support of Mr. Parnell. The cause is dearer to them than the leader, dear as he is. They will not consent to plunge back into the troubles of 1886, and begin again with the whole process of converting the English people. It seems strange that the delinquencies of one man should involve such consequences, but so it is, and the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Parnell must go.

Mr. Gladstone,

I believe, has come to this conclusion. He has always been a great admirer of Mr. Parnell, and some time ago he wrote a letter expressing a very high appreciation of his services to Ireland. But he is of opinion that at least a temporary abdication is necessary. He thinks that

Mr. Justin McCarthy

would do very well for the leadership, and that is probably the form which the settlement will take. Mr. McCarthy is one of those men whom everybody likes—simple, modest, retiring, full of the very spirit of good-nature, one of the best after-dinner speakers I ever heard, if not the best, a graceful novelist, a forcible though not a rhetorical speaker, and a man of unblemished public and private record. I think at this moment he would be the best possible substitute for Mr. Parnell. The latter could still remain in the background, and do the engineering work which is involved in the control of the funds and the maintenance of discipline of the Parliamentary Party. Mr. McCarthy is quite sufficiently fitted to do the rest. He lacks the personal force of the man whom he would supersede. He has something of what I may call the all-round mind of a journalist rather than the keen, intent view of the politician. But you cannot have everything, and, on the whole, Mr. McCarthy excellently

Supplies those Qualities

for the want of which Mr. Parnell's career has been doomed. There is another reason why Mr. McCarthy would do very well as a substitute for Mr. Parnell. During the last year or so the Irish leader has taken little active part in the management of his party. The campaign in Ireland has been entrusted to Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy have managed the debates in the House, and the most important Committee work, for which both men are ideally fitted.

Mr. Parnell

has often been absent for days and weeks together, and his appearances have on nearly all occasions been sudden and unpremeditated. No member of his party has known his address save his secretary, Mr. Campbell, who, though he is entrusted with what I may call the outer secrets of his chief, whom he adores with unquestioning fidelity, probably knows as little about the inner facts as any other member of the party. Mr. Parnell keeps himself to himself. He lives a retired life, varied by occasional excursions into public affairs. He has few acquaintances and fewer friends. I believe that, in harmony with his usual practice in regard to comments on himself, he is quite indifferent to the outcry which has been raised—too indifferent, perhaps, for his position as a public man. He has been staying at Brighton, and has come up for the Session just as if nothing had happened. From what I hear, I think he will go—if not at once, at least before many days are over.

Meanwhile the Session,

which has just been opened, will probably be a stormy one. I was talking the other day with a Liberal member, who declared his belief that there would be a tremendous assault on the Government, and that bad measures would be uncompromisingly resisted. But my opinion is that we shall not see this Session through, or that, at any rate, unless the situation gravely

alters, we shall have a dissolution at the end of it. I do not think there can be much doubt that if the Parnell business continues much longer it will disintegrate the Liberal Party, and in that case it would be more than we could humanly expect of any Conservative tactician not to seize so golden an opportunity. It must be remembered that a week or so ago every politician in his senses predicted a Liberal victory at the polls. I am quite sure from what I have heard from Conservatives and Liberals alike that that was a sentiment universally held. Now

A Turn has Come in the Battle.

No Liberal expects to win within a month or so from the present date. No one would be sure of the result even were it to happen six months hence. Undoubtedly Lord Salisbury has been

they are sailing down-stream with a spanking breeze behind them. They are not very good tacticians, and may not make the best of this change in their fortunes, but it is a very great and significant one.

As for the immediate change in their fortunes, perhaps it can be served by giving prominence to the plan of assisted education—which is practically

Free Education—

which again appears in the sessional programme. There is no doubt of the popularity of this measure with the country. It means the relief of a serious burden which now falls on the shoulders of the poor, and would, I think, be the Government a very large number of votes. In the country districts the educational system is a severe tax upon the poor, amounting often to from sixpence to eightpence a week, and the burden is also severely felt in large towns. If the Tories can give the people Free Education to all intents and purposes, they will clinch the argument for a continuance of Tory rule, which the disorganisation of the Opposition has advanced. So I think deliberately that if the Tories play their game well they may win. They may play it badly, and lose. At present the odds are in their favour.

THE SCENE-SHIFTER.

FACTS AND FACES.

London Life.

as studied from the point of view of the Law Courts, is certainly not edifying. My belief is, with regard to a peculiar class of cases, that lawyers have given a substantial retaining fee to Cupid. Hence these tears. Hence the aspersions of men who ought to be stout and respectable politicians, and of matrons who should be as much above suspicion as was Caesar's wife. In no other way can one account for that seemingly cool and phlegmatic Home-Rule leader

Mr. Parnell,

being so infatuated as to vie with Romeo in the agility and pertinacity with which he wooed a married lady—wooed her, indeed, with such assiduity that it has come out in evidence that he visited her day and night, seeking safety by means of a handy fire-escape ladder when Cupid's means of a handy fire-escape ladder when Cupid's Cupid clearly has much to answer for. The eminent dramatist, poet, and novelist

Mr. Robert Buchanan

was manifestly not under the spell of "Dorinda Cupid" when he ungallantly brought his action against Mrs. Langtry. As it was, he was his suit, and was awarded £150. In addition to the £150 he had received from her, he had written for her account of the play he had written for her. I'm afraid that awkward dog incident would have prevented the success of the piece if it had been produced. One cannot but admire Mr. Langtry's pluck in continuing her actions pending her case in court.

Dr. Alexander Hannay.

We give here a portrait of Dr. Hannay, whose sudden death we recorded last week. Dr. Hannay filled the office of Secretary of the Congressional Union of England and Wales for many years, and his remarkable tact and attractive personality made him a power both within and without his own religious community. A memorial service, in addition to that held at his funeral, on November 1st, at the City Temple, Holborn-viaduct, on November 1st, when a very representative gathering of Nonconformists assembled to do homage to a lost friend. The Rev. Guineus Rogers preached a sermon, and yet the most delicate can take these words as taking for his text, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

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From a Photograph by Messrs. Martin and Salters, 46, St. Paul's.

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CHAPTER VII.

IN the days that followed it seemed the curse of contentment would never run dry, and I, foolish I, thought angry destiny had misled me, and that these green Saxon glades were to witness the final ending of my story. Vain hope! Illusive expectation! The hand of fate was even then raised to strike!

In that pleasant harbourage, outside the ken of ambition, and beyond the limits of avarice, surrounded by almost impenetrable mazes of forest land, life was delightful indeed. The sun shone yellow and big in those early days upon our oak-crowned hillsides—sometimes I doubt if it is ever so warm and ruddy now—and December storms told nightly in praise of the great Yule fires wherewith we defied the winter cold. In the summer time, when the snare Saxon orchards sheltered the herds of kine in their flickering shadows, and the great droves of black swine lay a-basking among the ferns on the distant hangers, we lived more out of doors than in. Editha then would bring out upon the oaks the little ruddy-cheeked Gurth, and set him upon my knee, that I might cut him red whistles or bows and arrows, while the flaxen-haired Agatha played about her

perhaps, it was the slow and steady advance of the invaders' power percolating like a rising tide into all the recesses of the land which drew us into the fatal circle of the despoilers, and not my waywardness. Be this as it may, the result was the same.

Over to the northward, a score of miles away, where the great road ran east, we heard from wandering strollers the Normans were passing daily. Then, later, there came in the news—budget of a Flemish pedlar tidings that the hungry foreigners had licked up all the fat meadows around the nearest town, had hung its aldermen over the walls, and built a tower and dungeon (after their wont) in the middle of it. Yes! and these messengers of ill omen said there were left no men of note or Saxon blood to uphold the English cause—there was no proper speech in England but the Norman—there was no way of wearing a tunic but the Norman—nothing now to swear by but Our Lady of Tours and Holy St. Bridge—all Saxon wives were in danger of kissing—and all Saxon abbots were become bar-footed monks!

Never was a country turned inside out so soon or quietly; and as I looked over my wide, fair meadows, and upon my sweet girl and her flaxen little ones, and thought how already for her I had risked my life, I could not help wondering how soon I might have to venture it again.

On space came the outer conquest into our inner peace. Towns and burghs went down, and the hungry flames of lust and avarice fed upon what they destroyed. All the vales and hills the swords of Hengist and Horsa had won, and baptised with foemen's blood, in the mighty names of old Norsemen and Valhalla, were being christened anew to suit a mincing, latter tongue. Thane and franklin uncapped them at the roadside to these steel-bound swarms of

the writing and computing—with reeves hungry for their masters' woodlands, and many other lean forsworn villains. This jury of miscreants went round from hall to hall, from manor to manor, with their scrips and pens and parchment, until all the land was being gathered into the avaricious Norman's tax roll.

They cast their greedy eyes at last on sunny, sleepy Voewood, though, indeed, I had implored every deity, old or new, I could recall that they might overlook it; and one day their hireling train of two score pikemen came ambling down the glades with a fat Abbot—a Norman rascal—at their head, and pulled up at our doorway.

"Hullo, there!" says the monk. "Whose house is this?"

"Mine," I said gruffly, with a secret fancy that there would be some heads broken before the census was completed.

"And who are you?"

"The Master of Voewood."

"What else?"

"Nothing else."

"Well, you are not over-civil, anyhow, my Saxon churl," said the man of scrolls and goose-quills.

"Frankly," I answered, "Sir Monk, the smaller civility you look for from me to-day the less likely you are to be disappointed. Out with that infernal catechism of yours, and have done, and move your black shadows from my porch."

At this the clerk shrugged his shoulders—no doubt he did not look to be a very welcome guest—and coughed and spit, and then unfurled in our free sunshine a great roll of questions, and forthwith proceeded to expound them in bastard Latin, smacking of mouldy cathedral cells and cloister pendants.

"Now, mark me, Sir Voewood, and afterwards

fat carcass for your crows to peck at!" and he put his hand upon his dagger.

Thereon I stepped between them, and, as for the my jewelled belt, said: "Fair Sir, I think the youth has had no less than his deserts, and as for the Voewood crows they like Norman carrion even better than Saxon flesh."

The soldier frowned, as well he might, at my retort, but before we could draw, as assuredly we would have done, the monk pushed in between us and the atellings of the commission, who had ordered to carry out their work with peace and dispatch as long as that were possible, quieted their unruly rabble, and presently a muttering crowd.

restored between the growling, anxious to get through with his task, "you have heard how amiably Sewin answered. Of likely enough, you do not know the blessed Latin." (By the soul of Hengist, though, I knew it before the stones of that confessor's ancient monastery were hewn from their native rock.)

"Answer for me, my Saxon, and I will give you. First, then, how much land has this Norman But I could not stand it. My spleen was roused against these braggart bullies, and, throwing aside crotion to the wind, I burst out, 'Just so much as serves to keep me and mine in summer and winter!'

"And how many ploughs?"

"So many as need to till our cornlands."

"Rude hoar!" said the monk, backing off into the group of his friends, and frowning from that vantage

surly leadership!"

"Just so many," I said, boiling over, and keep the work the ploughs and reap the corn. There, put up your scull and begone. I will not answer you!"

My luck was against me that time. I hoped so far as there was any hope or reason in my thoughts, and as there was a space to raise the neighbouring

anger, to let him have a space to raise the neighbouring

thanes and their vassals upon the hill have spread

I had dreamt, so combustible the flame would be

far and wide. I saw that abominable thing, the lion, for once linked hand in hand with her sworn

rival, Patriotism, I saw the red flames of vengeance

in the quarrel I had made up with its hundred

and the land and lapping the spoils! There was no

every evidence that, an there were no trace left

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Princes for our English throne, there was the sword

Editha, my wife; and if there were no sword left

fence a throne so filled, yet there was the sword

Phra the Phenician! I vainly fancy! The face of

the Fates were averted.

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hours' journey northward, when, as ill-luck would

have it, they fell in with a Norman Captain, Godfrey

de Bouville, and two hundred men-at-arms, marching

to garrison a western city. To these they told their

tale, and, ever ready to turn the tables, they

band halted, and then turned into an affrighted

where we had our lair.

The sun was low that afternoon when an affrighted

herdsman came running in to me with the news, that

he knew not how many soldiers were in the glades

beyond. And before he could get his breath, he

tell his hasty message their pickers came out of the

wood—the gallant Norman array (whose glittering

since grown dearer to me than the shade of a willow—

eyes) rode from under our oak-trees, the banners and

trumpets flattered until the level twilight rays

that warlike sound—the level twilight rays

back from those scurried ranks and the steel

to that day, I had seen.

What, then, I tell you of the negotiations which

followed while this silver cloud, charged with rain

and cruelty, hung in the dusky velvet side of the

twilight hill above us? What need be said of how I

brought this swarm hither in a day rather than

the week I had hoped for, and how my heart burst

with smothered anger and pride when we had to

famously answer their haughty summons to uncer-

ditional surrender?

Yet by one saving clause they did not attack us at

once. Only to me was it clear how utterly impossible

was it with the few ragged serfs, a my command

defend even for one single onset that great straggling



I, with bitterness and despair in my heart, unsheathed my Saxon sword.

mother, tuning her pretty prattle to the merry clatter of the distaff and the wheel.

In the winter the blaze that went leaping and crackling from our hearthstones shone golden upon the hair of those little ones as they sat wide-eyed by me, and saw among the ruddy embers the white horse of Hengist and the banner of his brother winning these fertile vales for a noble Saxon realm. Never was there a better Saxon than I! And when I told of Harold, and softened to those tender ears the story of his dying, the bright drops of sympathy stood in my small maiden's eyes, while Gurth's flushed hatred of the false Norman and scorn of foreign tyrants. Under such circumstances it will readily be understood that I ought to have had little wish to draw weapons again or bestride the good charger growng so gross and sleek in his stall all this long peace time.

And yet the alien meshes of felicity were irksome against all reason, and I would grow weary of so much good fortune, finding my pretty deckings and raiment heavier—more burdensome wear—than ever was martial harness. My fair Saxon wife noticed these moods, and strove to mend them. She would take me out to the hawking, were I never so gloomy, and then I would envy the wild haggards of the rocks who got their living from day to day in the free mid air, and asked no favour of either gods or men. Or perhaps she would make revelries upon the level green before her homestead, and thither would come all the fools and pedlars, all the bear-baiters, somersaulters, and wrestlers of the shire. But I was not to be pleased so, and I slow the bear in single combat, and tossed, vindictive, the somersaulters over the hucksters' stalls, and broke the ribs in the wrestlers' sides—till none would play with me, and all the people murmured. Then of a night, Editha got the best fiddlers in Mercia to sing to me, and when they sang of peace, and sheep and orchards, or each praised his leman's moonlike eyes and slender middles, I would not listen. Nor was it better when they tuned their strings to martial ditties, for that doubled my malady, since then their rhyming stirred my soul to new unrest, making worse that which they sought to cure.

Sometimes think that it was all this to-do which brought Voewood under Norman notice. But,

ruthless spoilers, and nothing was sacred, neither deed nor covenant, neither having nor holding, which ran counter to the wishes of the western scourges of our English weaknes.

When I thought of all this I was extraordinarily ill at ease, and, before I could settle upon how best to meet the danger, it came upon us, and we were overwhelmed. Briefly, it was thus. About twelve years after the battle where Harold had died, the Norman leader had, we heard, taken it into his head to poll us like cattle, to find the sum and total of our fiefs and lands, our serfs and orchards, and even of our very selves! Now, few of us Saxons but felt this was a certain scheme to tax and oppress us even more severely than the people had been oppressed in the time of St. Dunstan. Besides this, our free spirits rose in scorn of being counted and weighed and mulcted by plebeian emissaries of the usurper, so we murmured loud and long.

And those thanes who complained the bitterest were hanged by the derisive Normans on their own kitchen beams—on the very same hooks where they cured their mighty sides of pork—while those who sued the charity of their own dependants. Whether we would thus be hanged or outcast, or whether we would humble us to this hateful need, writing ourselves and our serfs down in the great "Doom's Day" book, all had to choose.

For my part, after much debating, and for the sake of those who looked to me, I had determined to do what was required—and then, if it might be, to bring all the Saxon gentlemen together—to raise these English shires upon the Normans, and with fire and sword revoke our abominable indenture of thralldom. But, alas! my hasty temper and my inability to stomach an affront in any guise undid my good resolutions.

Well, this mighty book was being compiled far and wide, we heard, in every shire: there were some men of good standing base enough to countenance it, and, taking the name of the King's justiciaries, they got together shorn monks—shavelling rascals who did

answer truly in everything. Here, first, I will read you the declaration of your neighbour, the worthy thane Sewin, in order that you may see how the matter should go, and then afterwards I will question you yourself," and, taking a parchment from a junior, he began: "Here is what Sewin told us: *Rex tenet in Dominio Soburst; de firma Regis Eduardi fuit. Tunc se defendebat pro 17 Hidas; nihil gildaverunt. Terra est 16 Caracate; in Dominio sunt 26 Caracate, and 24 Villani, and 10 Bordarij cum 20 Caracis. Jbi Ecclesia quam Willelmus tenet de Rege cum dimidia Hida in Elemosina. Silca 40 Porcorum et ipa et in parvo Regis.*"

But hardly had my friend got so far as this in displaying the domesticity of Sewin the thane, when there broke a loud uproar from the rear of Voewood, and the tripping Latin came to a sudden halt as there emerged in sight a rabble of Saxon peasants and Norman pickers freely exchanging buffets. In the midst of them was our bailiff, a very stalwart fellow, hauling along and beating as he came a luckless soldier in the foreign garb just then so detestable to our eyes.

"Why," I said, "what may all this be about? What has the fellow done, Sven, that your Saxon engdel makes such friends with his Norman cape?"

"What? Why, the graceless yokner, not content with bursting open the buttery door and setting all these scullion men-at-arms drinking my lady's ale and rioting among her stores, must needs harry the maidens, scolding them out of their wits, and putting the whole place in an uproar! As I am an honest man, there has been more good ale split this half-hour, more pottery broken, more linen torn, more roasts upset, more maids set screaming, than since the Danes last came round this vale and pillaged us from roof to cellar!"

"Why, you fat Saxon porker!" cried the leader of the troops, pushing to the front, "what are you good for but for pillage? Drunken scur! At it were not for the politic heart of yonder King, I and mine would make you and yours sigh again for your Danish ravishers, looking back from our mastery to their red fury with sickly longing! Out on you! Unhand the youth, or by St. Bridget there will be a

fat carcass for your crows to peck at!" and he put his hand upon his dagger.

Thereon I stepped between them, and, as for the my jewelled belt, said: "Fair Sir, I think the youth has had no less than his deserts, and as for the Voewood crows they like Norman carrion even better than Saxon flesh."

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ditional surrender?

Yet by one saving clause they did not attack us at

once. Only to me was it clear how utterly impossible

was it with the few ragged serfs, a my command

defend even for one single onset that great straggling

HOW THE WORLD WAGS

LOSS OF H.M.S. SERPENT.

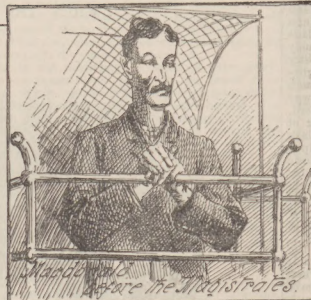
Mr. J. R. WELLS has drawn a portrait of the ill-fated ship of war *Serpent*, wrecked with a loss of 173 lives, off Cape Buoy, on the north-west coast of Spain, on Nov. 10; and we also print a group of the officers, whose deaths are mourned in many English homes. The Duke of Edinburgh is raising a national fund for the relief of the widows and orphans; and to this fund the Queen and her humblest subjects are promptly subscribing. The Queen has contributed £50, the Prince of Wales 25 gs., the Duke of Edinburgh £100, and the Duchess of Edinburgh 25 gs. From the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association comes a substantial £500, while that ancient body the Trinity House Brethren give £105, Lord St. Levan £100, and the Earl of Northbrook £50. The Lord Mayor receives subscriptions at the Mansion House.

The three survivors are sketched on another page. They have arrived in England. As described by Burton, the wreck of the *Serpent* must have been of a terrible description, but, whatever agony was felt by the poor fellows, there is by good fortune sufficient evidence to show that the heroism of the British sailor was maintained to the last. In a quarter of an hour after the vessel's striking Captain Ross, seeing that the ship could not be saved, shouted out, "Save yourselves, men, as best you can." Before the men could realise the awful nature of this order another sea swept the ship, which heeled over until she was almost broadside on, and the officers of the bridge were swept into the sea. Besides a large number of those who were in the rigging, by this terrible blow Burton was washed out of the rigging. He arrived after a time to regain the ship by the aid of his life-belt, but another wave carried him away, and he then endeavoured to keep himself afloat from the surf, which burst with awful violence on the rocky coast. As Burton cleared the ship he passed a large number of dead bodies of those who had been previously washed away. For two hours he battled with the waves, in utter ignorance of the fate of the ship and comrades left behind. Although during the two hours he was constantly dashed against rocks, his only injury was a bruised knee, and at last, finding himself in shallow water, he climbed the remaining rocks and waded ashore. Orders have been received at Devonport directing a court-martial on the survivors of the *Serpent* to be held there as soon as the men are convalescent.

The sixth Session of the twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last by Commission. The Commission opening Parliament having been read, Black Rod was dispatched to the Commons to request the attendance of the Deputy Speaker at the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Queen's Speech. Mr. Courtney and other members of the House of Commons having gone to the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's Speech, which fore-shadowed an Irish Land Purchase Bill and a Tithe Bill, with the less certain possibility of an Irish Local Government Bill.

Several papers have announced, says *Truth*, that the Queen is to spend Christmas at Windsor, and that she is to be "surrounded" at the castle by "a great family circle." The Queen is to be at Osborne during the Christmas holidays, and her "circle" will consist only of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, and Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Princess Victoria of Prussia was, on the 19th inst., married to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. The civil ceremony was performed by Herz Von Wedell (Minister of the Royal Household), in the large hall of the Empress Frederick's Palace, and the religious marriage subsequently took place in the Chapel of the Royal Palace. The Royal family, the Court officials, and a number of distinguished guests were present. At the dinner the health of the young couple was proposed by the Emperor. On the return of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to England,



The Bolton Murder Case



Landworth Clough - The Scene of the Murder
Where the body was found

the Queen gave a grand dinner at Windsor to celebrate her granddaughter's marriage.

The Countess of Rosebery died early on the morning of the 19th at Dalmeny House, Edinburgh. She had been ill of typhoid fever since Oct. 8. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were among the first to telegraph their condolences to the bereaved Earl. At her wedding, twelve years ago, the Prince of Wales and Lord Beaconsfield were present.

William III., King of the Netherlands, died at the Castle of Loo on Sunday morning last; he was in his seventy-fourth year. His Majesty had been restless for two days previous. The Queen remained by the bedside the whole night, and was present at the end. The throne is now occupied by a pretty little girl of ten years of age, Queen Wilhelmina.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess and two of their daughters, opened a Sporting and Art Exhibition at King's Lynn, on Monday, the object being to promote a covert fund for the West Norfolk Foxhounds. In welcoming expressions of thanks and welcome, the Prince observed that in no county of England was sport more enjoyed and sought after than in Norfolk, and he thought there was no nobler or finer sport than fox-hunting.

Mr. Justice Charles and a jury had before them on the Thursday and Friday of last week the trial of an

action to recover damages for breach of contract brought by Mr. Buchanan against Mrs. Langtry. The plaintiff said the defendant engaged him to write a play for her to be produced in New York, and that when he sent the manuscript of "Lady Gladys" to her it was returned as unsuitable. In cross-examination, Mr. Buchanan suggested that Mrs. Langtry had decided to reject the play before it reached her. This the defendant denied, and said that the part assigned to her in the play was that of a mean and vindictive character, and could not command the sympathy or interest of the audience. The jury returned a verdict for Mr. Buchanan for £150.

George Rice, the signalman who was on duty at Norton Fitzwarren on Nov. 11 when the disaster happened to the Cape Express, was tried at the Somerset Assizes on Saturday last for manslaughter. The jury found him "Not guilty" of negligence, endorsed the view that trains should not be shunted on main lines, and expressed the opinion that no man should be in the signal-box all night alone, especially a man of Rice's age.

At the resumed inquest on the body of Miss Lizzie Holt, the victim of the Bolton murder, Honor Barnes, aunt of the man Macdonald who is under arrest, stated that on the morning of the crime Macdonald went to her and confessed that he had been "after murdering Lizzie Holt." A P.M. Artist portrays the victim and the accused, and depicts the scene of this terrible outrage and murder.

JOCKEYS' WINNING AND LOSING MOUNTS.

BY OUR RACING CONTRIBUTORS.

This year little interest attached to the returns of jockeys' winning and losing mounts. Tom Loates was long ago virtually sure to be at the top of the List.

Barring Accidents.
Between George Barrett, with 105 wins to Loates's 149, and brother Fred, 41 wins, is a wide margin. George nowadays does not put on flesh much in the winter. He walks only 8 st. 5 lb. or so on of the season. Poor Fred was intended by nature for a better build. All he eats or drinks does him good visibly, in the way of making him fill his clothes better, and goodness knows what else he would be if he gave up riding. Very soon he would be a formidable rival in proportions to the Marsh trainer. However, the Moreton-in-the-Marsh trainer, One can hardly look at the great Teddy and wonder what he must have been once on a time, when he could ride 9 st. 7 lb. Next to Teddy the best trainer I know is Stripp, who for a long while was settled in France. Yet I can recollect Stripp as a light-weight jockey.

Considering that Watts is so well on towards the end of his career, it seems a fine return with 83 wins. John he makes a fine return in getting chance mounts in big races, which went to the small fry, or to see Watts alongside some of the great ones are made so much of as soon as they win a race or two. He, like his old master, Tom Cannon, sets a lot out of a horse without knocking it about with a different style from the bucketing and joint-corn method of certain so-called crack light-weights. Loates, who scored 82 times, and wound up the season with a win on Partington, has done well. Few of the young school can get a horse home that wants riding so well as Rickaby. He has won 73 races. Verily it seems but yesterday since he won his first race. That was at Kempton Park, when Fred Archer kindly shepherded the little lad at the starting-post, and, to his disappointment, found him return for his attentions that the "little fellow" beat him. Faggs's 68 victories were most remarkable, but in so saying I do not mean to suggest that he was not generally in his best form.

James Woodham has grown stronger, and proportionally more useful. At his age, but he has not been beaten by the best of the others. White's average is not up to last year's, but he has done a good deal more riding. Old Johnny Osborn has not had an altogether good season, though his nephews George and Dick have helped. Besides the family reputation. Besides these two, the members of the clan are well before the public. With an elder brother, Tom, is a remarkably promising young man, a successful trainer. I could not name a more steady sample of old-headed, young men. With the steadiness of his elders, Chaloner has the knowledge of the later school, though by no means one of the England sort, who are as big swells in their way as the greatest swells among aristocratic owners.

The Greatest Sufferer.
Through the light weight at which our handicappers begin, is Fred Webb, who has to waste much of the season to keep down to about 10 st. It does seem a pity that so splendid a mount should be the course of the season, and it must be borne in mind, too, that a large proportion of these weak horses engaged in winter races of very little importance. If only we might have the Jockey Club minimum raised to 12 st. 7 lb. a lot of professional riders, instead of inexperienced boys, who throw backers' and their masters' money away.

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For RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS,
LUMBAGO, CUTS,
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WALTER A. LIDINGTON, Esq., Handicapper and Starter,
West Kent Harriers, writes:—
"For running and cycling it is invaluable, and we
would not be without it under any consideration."

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FROM A. BARTON, Esq., The Ferns, Romford.
"I write to say that had it not been for Elliman's
Embrocation I should have remained a cripple up to
the present moment."

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MIGHT HAVE BEEN A CASE
FOR ELLIMAN'S

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROICATION.

(Champion of the 3304 Break.)
 Sketched during his "Spot Barred"
 Match, against W. Mitchell.

**GREAT LITTLE BILLIARD
PLAYER.**

P.T.P. Artist—the dexterous draughts-
man who is now a well-known figure at
the metropolitan gaming houses—has
with artistic skill or pastimes having to do
with billiards—or pastimes—has drawn a
sketch of Peall as playing at
billiards. The sketch was made during
last week's match between the Royal
Academy and Mitchell, which was won, it is
remembered by Mitchell, but which did not by
virtue of means of his own, but by the
dreadful achievement early in this present
month of November. As "Beech" re-
turned to W.J. Keall, playing in a match
at the Aquarium, won the £50 offered for
Mosses, and the £50 note, and also a gold watch
from Kendall and Dent which he had scored
(see page 290), and continued by making it into a

Break of 3304.

this concluding series of spot strokes num-
bering 400. Altogether, in that memorable
match which will stand 7757 in four breaks—a
popularity as no doubt, greatly conduce to
the opening of a professor of billiards when
manufactured in Catherine-street, Strand.

[illegible]

Of the Billiard Feats

placed to his credit, in addition to the marvellous break this November of 3304, the most noteworthy of these: Peall has made over 2000 in a year for at least six times; Peall holds the record for the highest break off the red ball alone, spot stroke, 222, made by Peall—playing against Roberts, he scored 222, Peall has played the fastest game of 1000 panned 394, forty minutes; Peall, prior to his 1884. Truly made a break;

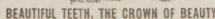
A Jubilant Peall

Peall is installed in his new room there! It may be of interest to add that Peall is judiciously playing spot stroke barred; and that he sensibly keeps himself in good condition by taking a considerable amount of bicycle exercise in the summer.

Parlington was the One, and was at liberty to back him. Many who had fancied the colt were put off through his bad running in the Cesarowitz trial, who stood by the market reaped reward. The Duke's representative won very handsomely indeed, and finished strongly through the mud. Shall We Remember, who was second, has been very unlucky—so frequently dangerous, but not fated quite to get home. The surprise of the race was furnished by Little Hagmaster, who is only a Gallowsy. Some time since he was sold for about a champion Gallowsy, and fancied I should like to make a match with a dark horse under fifteen hands high. As it happened, I failed to find a customer. My champion

THE
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This is exact copy of The "MERRITT'S" work. It is equal to that of any High Priced Typewriter. Relieves fatigue from steady use of pen. Improves spelling and punctuation. Interests and instructs children. The entire correspondence of a business house can be done with it. Learned in a half hour from directions. Prints capitals, small letters, figures and characters, 78 in all. Price £3.3.0. complete. British Depot 46, Holborn Viaduct, London.



When other charms have faded, a sound, white set of teeth redeems the countenance: but they should be brushed every day with **Sozodont**, in order to keep them white, or to render them so. This celebrated liquid

is purely botanic in its composition, and is entirely free from any ingredient which could injure the teeth. On this account alone it is vastly preferable to the ordinary tooth powders and tooth pastes, which contain either gritty particles that wear away the enamel, or corrosive ingredients which dissolve it; and **Sozodont** has largely superseded all articles of its class—a fact which affords the best proof which can be furnished of its superior qualities.

Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 6d.

46. HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

At Manchester.

In the last stages of the flat-racing season, one felt inclined to express like sentiments to those of the Laureate apropos the old year, and be quite pleased when it had passed. Existence under the winding-up of the racing campaign inaugurated by Northman's win at Lincoln was not a happy one. There was no fun in being about while murky showers soaked and sopped your clothes, the country, horses, jockeys, and everything capable of getting wet. The rain was not only a nuisance, but it was a sees of low-lying plough-lands. As a rule, the air was thick, so that you had difficulty in distinguishing riders' colours. Fields were inconveniently large, and the jockeys were not so clear, picking out the different runners could not be done. Everywhere people crowded, scrouged, pushed, shoved, and were, generally speaking, surly. All this was no suspicion of pleasure, and great discomfort in being there. The old season lay a-dying, and general vote was

That the Sooner it Died

and was done with the better for all.

Parlington's Win

in the November Handicap was the redeeming feature of the meeting. No better sportsman than the Duke of Beaufort can be quoted. The sometimes customary mysterious tactics employed in working commissions for Alec Taylor's stable were not used on this occasion. A straight tip was given on the day before the race by starting Hebrides in the Lancashire Plate.

would have been the Australian, for whom I held a regulation veterinary certificate. Friends who have run several horses under Galloway rules told me that if I could have made a match I was not sure to win, because in that sort of racing the running is so differently managed. — a mile contest, and the horse is not allowed to be covered, and is rubbed as hard as they are able all the way. To return to the Manchester November Handicap, Ringmaster, before he was sent in to get to the front, must have been 150 yards to the bad. He made up ground surprisingly, and came at such a pace for the last furlong that he nearly lost his life. He was a heavy horse, and the weights 13 lb. made it bad for the sturdy Antipodian, who is not built for carrying high weights.

Lord Cholmondeley

had the honour of riding the winner of the last flat race of the Jockey Club season. Mervyn, his mount, is undoubtedly extremely useful, for though Warblay is out of his distance at a mile and a quarter, Knight of Ruby might not be quite wound up, and Skrine, awkward for a professor to ride, not to mention his being handled by Mr. Milner. Despite these discounting considerations, there was a good deal of merit about his win.

Few who used to see Lord Cholmondeley two or three years ago ever guessed that he would go in for wasting and get his weight down as he has. His Lordship has not had much experience yet, but he has the makings of a good man for an amateur.

With regret most old patrons said
Adieu to Croydon Racecourse.

It served useful purpose in its day, but, though sorry to see it go out of the list of courses, one cannot but admit it had outlasted its time.

LOST VITALITY RESTORED.—THE MEXICAN LIFE PILLS, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per box. Guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases.—HAYNES and Co., Wednesbury.—[ADVT.]

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE-POWDER. Sold everywhere, in Boxes, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. Five gold medals awarded.—[ADVT.]

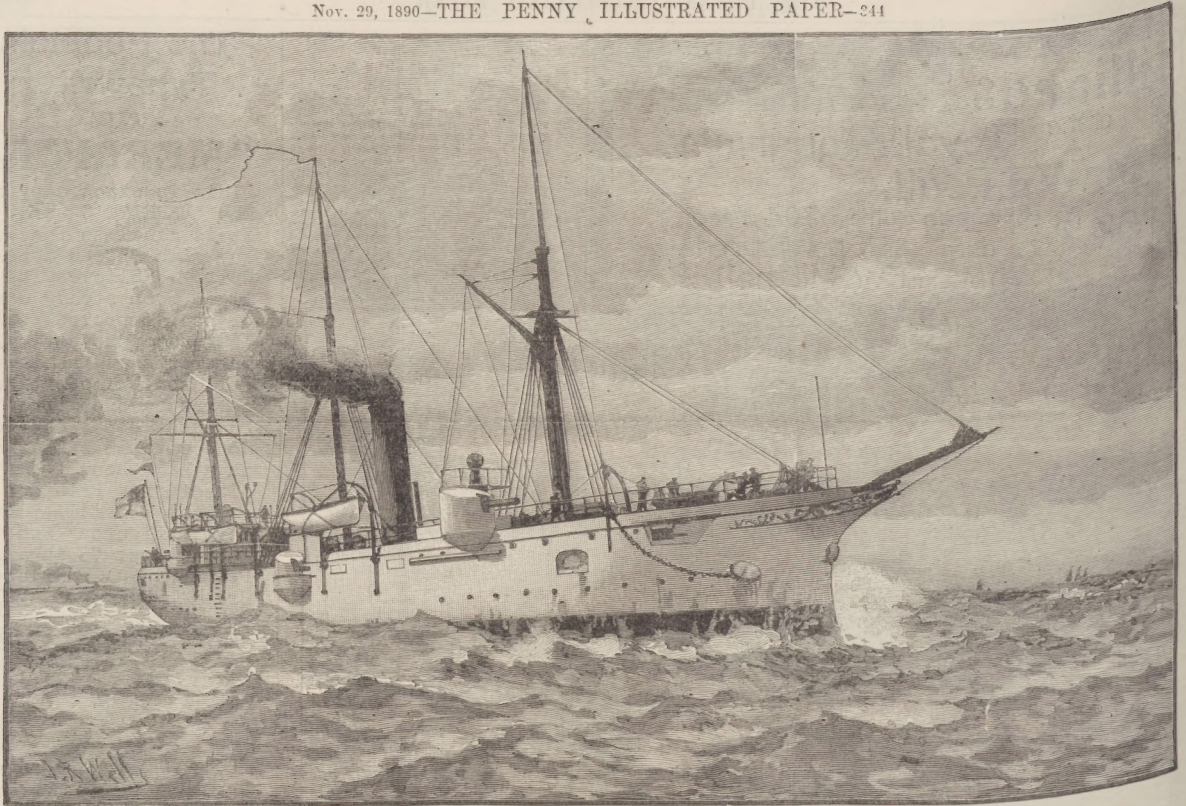
**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

Bowels and prevent
Constipation and Piles. The smallest and
easiest to take. 40 in a phial. Purely Vegetable
and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle
action please all who use them. Established
1896. Standard Pill of the United States. In
phials at 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists, or sent
by post.

Illustrated pamphlet free. British Depot,
46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Great Family Medicine. Get a Bottle to-day of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. Acts directly on the seat of Pain. Externally it cures Scalds, Burns, Boils, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Stings and Bites of Insects, &c. Internally it cures Colds, Liver Complaints, Headache, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cholera, &c. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. British Depot: 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Avoid imitations under misleading names.

PAIN KILLER.



THE BRITISH SHIP OF WAR SERPENT, LOST (WITH 173 LIVES) OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN, NEAR CAPE FINISTERRE.
T. Macleod, Lieutenant. P. N. Richards, Lieut. F. Holsgrove, Gunner. F. V. Head, Engineer. Guy Greville, Lieutenant. W. Edwards, Engineer.



W. M. Rae, Staff Surgeon. J. H. L. Ross, Commander. J. J. Robins, Chief Engineer. J. Dixon, Paymaster.
THE LATE OFFICERS OF H.M.S. SERPENT, DROWNED AT SEA NEAR CAPE FINISTERRE.
From a Photograph by Mr. H. Simmons, Notts-street, Plymouth.



THE WORLD OF WOMEN
The Most Sensible Autumn Fashions are certainly the useful homespun and tweed costumes which look so neat and are so comfortable to wear. Rather elaborate in style by comparison, but still very becoming, is the dress I am permitted to copy from the *Lady's Pictorial*. It is designed by Miss E. T. Baker, known for her tastefulness, of 108, New Bond-street. The gown illustrated is of stone-blue cloth elaborately embroidered; the embroidery on the front of the bodice being in blue-and-gold. The long coat-tails have bars of velvet, and are edged with drop trimmings in blue-and-gold silk. The sleeves have velvet bars by way of trimming, and open to roll back at the corners. Skirt plain, with a wide panel of the embroidery on the one side and front.

The Christmas Number

par excellence for gentlewomen is the *Lady's Pictorial*, which reflects considerable credit on the energetic conductor, Mr. Alfred Gibbons. Nothing more charming this season has been published in the way of Coloured Supplements than the beautiful "Queen of the Roses," a triumph of delicate colour-printing on the part of Messrs. W. H. Keep and Co. No wonder 30,000 copies have been ordered for America alone. Note also the admirably artistic, fresh, and unconventional wash drawings by M.M. Greiffenhagen, Forestier, and other spirited Artists, embellishing the engrossing and powerful stories written by E. D. Somerville and Martin Ross, Lady Majendie, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Macquoid, and Lady Colin Campbell. Truly, a marvellous shilling's-worth.



FASHIONABLE AUTUMN DRESS.

Mrs. Fawcett has begun her interesting series of lectures upon the "Problems of Poverty," under the auspices of the London Society of University Extension, and they ought to prove useful as well as interesting. The present course is being held at the

Highbury High School, 8, Canonbury-place. On Wednesday, Nov. 5, the accomplished lecturer dealt with "The Socialistic Remedies for Poverty," and a better choice of a subject could not have been found. She dealt specially with the theories of the well-known Socialists Mr. Bax, Mr. William Morris, and Mr. Bellamy. Mrs. Fawcett, although one of the first living authorities upon the "Dismal Science," as

Political Economy is called, is neither cut-and-dry nor dull. On the contrary, she is, above all things, sympathetic and womanly. Moreover, she has brought personal experience to bear upon her subject; and she was listened to with the most eager attention by her large audience as she passed from one to the other of the various causes which, in her opinion, have led up, and still contribute to, the prevalent and

Widespread Distress.

During the course she will deal with the various practical and visionary remedies proposed by philanthropists and others, and General Booth's great scheme has already been passed in review.

Those who have money to spare would do well to look into the statement and appeal just published by the

Young Women's Christian Association concerning certain extensions it desires to make. The little pamphlet sent to me by the Hon. Sec., Miss Morley, from the office, 16A, Old Cavendish-street, W., is extremely interesting. Until I read it I had no idea of the amount of excellent work done by the association, and I am glad to see that it has already received several

Handsome Subscriptions. The chief desire is to place the present work upon a permanent basis by the purchase of some of the institutes, and so get rid of very heavy rents, and small amounts from those who cannot subscribe largely will be very gratefully received. It may not be known, perhaps, to the majority of my readers that this admirable association provides for the

Comfort and Safety of Girls who arrive alone in London. I wish it could have provided for the safety of that young and innocent girl the schoolmistress who was so savagely butchered at Bolton the other day by a fiend in human shape. Imagine such a crime having been committed in Christian England in broad daylight!

Hundreds of Girls arrive alone in London week by week. They do not know where to go, or what to do. The Young Women's Christian Association, and kindred societies, started the "Traveller's Aid," which is in touch with workers in all large towns throughout the world. No less than four hundred girls were helped in one year by the Traveller's Aid; and an agent is always at work visiting

The London Stations. Any girl who is about to start for London, either to take up work or look for it, has nothing to do but give three days' notice to the secretary of the Y.W.C.A., 16A, Old Cavendish-street, London, W. By so doing she will be met at either station or docks, and kindly looked after—helped too, if help is needed—and not allowed to fall a prey to any of the harpies, male or female, who are always on the look-out for her

Unprotected and Helpless. Now, in the schemes of this association there is nothing Utopian; and the more money they get the better. It is now some years since Charles Kingsley wrote, "Men must work and women must weep"; but it seems to me that women have now no time for tears, and it is the duty of every Christian

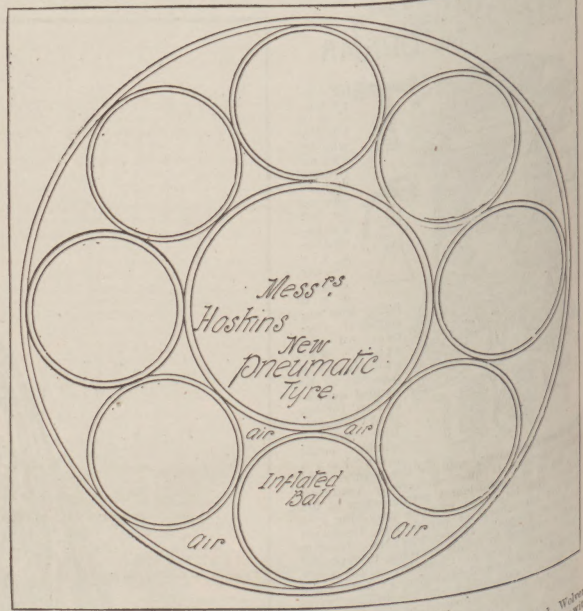
Man and Woman to help those who need help as much as possible. The association of which I write has many branches. The following are some of its departments. It has convalescent, sick, and holiday funds, it has convalescent homes, savings-banks, and benefit clubs, and a membership in London alone of close upon 17,000. There are also

Cheap Evening Classes, which vary according to the district and the position and needs of the girls. They can study book-keeping, dress-cutting, ambulance work, type-writing, shorthand, French, and be prepared for Civil Service exams.

Health once more suggests my favourite topic—Cookery; and I should like to remind my readers in the Kensington and South Kensington districts that Miss Ida Cameron, about whom I wrote a few weeks ago, will be lecturing and

Cooking at Gas Stoves at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington High-street (not the Townhall, remember!), twice a day, except Mondays and Saturdays, in the afternoons and evenings from 3 to 4, and 7.30 to 8.30, until Dec. 5; so now it is not my fault if you miss something worth hearing. I am told she is much amused at my description of her as "as bright as a new guinea," but I do not think I can improve upon it.

MARGUERITE.



SEE "CYCLE AND CAMERA," NEXT PAGE.



Football.

We are rapidly approaching the end of the first portion of the football season, and the interregnum during which good condition is sadly interfered with by the celebration of the old-time rites of Christmas-pudding and mince-pie eating. Speaking for the

Rugby Game, the football that has been played during the past four weeks or so has been very high class, and never before have there been so many teams, with but little to choose between them, in the field. The old Richmond Club, it is true, had shown a marked falling-off, but on Saturday last it made a wonderful step towards the front again, by a totally unexpected defeat of Oxford University. Oxford gained two tries, which, owing to faulty place-kicking (perhaps the bad weather supplies a fair excuse for this), were not converted into goals, while Richmond gained but one try, which was converted, and so they won by three points to two. If the result of this match was unanticipated, that of Blackheath v. Cambridge University certainly belongs to the same category, for no one could have thought that Blackheath would be beaten by such an overpowering score as

Three Goals and Two Tries to nothing, a score which is by no means explained by the mere absence of Stoddart. The Cantabs played irresistibly, and their performance has certainly infused fresh interest into the Oxford and Cambridge match.

These two matches were certainly the two most important Rugby ones, though the meetings of the London Scottish and St. Thomas's Hospital, and the Old Leysians and London Welsh were interesting contests. London Scottish were too good for the Hospital, and won by two goals and two tries to two tries, while the Old Leysians and London Welsh drew, neither side scoring.

The weather of Saturday last was bad enough in the South, but in Scotland it was so bad that Patrick Thistle, who were beaten by Celtic in the penultimate round of the

Glasgow Cup, protested against the match on account of the inclemency of the weather, which, they asserted, was altogether too bad for football. I doubt the committee entertaining the protest. Another match in this competition was provocative of the greatest excitement. It was played between the celebrated Scottish clubs 3rd Lanark R.V. and the Rangers.

They had met twice already, each time playing a drawn game, and so keen was the interest felt that not the pouring rain could prevent some 8000 people being present. The Volunteers seemed likely to win easily this time, for, at half-time, they stood at three goals to none; but the Rangers went to work with a will, and they soon scored a goal, but time was nearly up when they were still two goals to the bad. Then, amid the wildest excitement, they rapidly added two goals—the second a bare minute before time; and so the match still remains to be decided, for, in face of the great exhaustion occasioned by playing in the severe weather, both sides refused to play the extra half-hour provided for by the rules. I think they were quite right, and spectators are to be congratulated upon having another exciting contest in store.

All footballers will be sorry to hear that one of the very best-known exponents of the dribbling game,

E. C. Bambridge, sustained a fracture to his left arm in the match between the Swifts and Old Westminsters, at the Oval. This was a serious loss to his side, which did well to be beaten by only three goals to love. The season has been all too prolific in serious accidents, the Rugby game accounting for several deaths, while fractures have been quite too numerous to mention.

The interesting stage which the

Football League contest has reached was intensified by the fourth defeat of Everton, Preston North End showing their best form and winning by two goals to none. This

finally disposed of Everton of the lead, Wolverhampton Wanderers gaining a point by drawing with Notts County, and so totalling sixteen points, while the Blackburn Rovers tieing for second position with fifteen each. Notts County and Preston North End have each scored four goals, but the latter have lost four, while the former have won four. The Wolverhampton Wanderers, although leading, have won 25 goals and lost 28, Blackburn Rovers having won 29 and lost 22.

The Harlequins, a smart football club, had their opening dinner last Saturday night at that exceedingly comfortable and well-managed dining-place the Courage Restaurant, opposite the Strand Courts of Justice, a fresh baronet in which athletic clubs desiring a fresh baronet hall will find themselves particularly well served.

Billiards.

After the recent fine displays by Peal and Taylor at the all-round game, it was astonishing to them succumb as they did to their opponent by a week, Peal being easily beaten by Taylor. Taylor seemed to be quite overpowered by Peal, who, although giving a start of 4500 in 15,000, was never being out of form for a day or so, and was never showing anything like his best form. The differences in the various tables are not so great as they are played. It certainly is a curious fact that, though Roberts can score on his own table, other players rarely do anything on his. This, of course, points to the fact that his table is not so easy so as to facilitate the making of big scores.

Billiard-Tables

This question of outsiders to table, there being so many ways of making the spirit of the game very different, is a matter which has been discussed through apparently strictly adhering to the rules of the game. At one time it was thought that the use of pull-back spot strokes, then we hear of the use of the kind for years afterwards, as though it had suddenly lost the art. And yet it is the most rapidly made, so it is not likely that it would be abandoned without some good reason.

Playing against Taylor, Roberts made an enormous number of breaks over a hundred, and was evidently as good as ever.

To-day (Saturday)

Oxford Trial Eight will be rowed at Monksford. Lord Amherst, O.U.B.C. president, has drawn largely on new blood, only four of the sixteen men having taken part in trial eight before, the rest being chosen from those who took part in the recent coxswainless four. It is expected that some good form will be shown in the race.

Owing to the lateness of some examinations the Cambridge trial eight will not be rowed until Dec. 13, so it is not surprising that the previous one are not yet settled upon. At this Conference, a challenge bowl for clincher fours has been instituted in memory of the late

H. E. Rhodes, who was one of Cambridge's greatest oarsmen.

Ice has closed the Baltic for traffic, and

Skating

has been going on in the Engadine since the 15th inst. so we ought soon to have some skating. On November has been more like spring than winter, while some of the Continental men and women have been fixed for January. February, and March. Stockholm promises considerable money prizes to professionals, but the Dutch medals will be given upon as the most international of all. —BANSHEE.

Entertainments. Wonderful preparation, discovered by a theatrical lady. Absolutely forces the ground in a bottle. Address: Miss L. Miska, 138, Southampton London. —[Adv.]

CYCLE &
CAMERA

America as well) than any other members of the club. And Colonel Savile's touring record is scarcely less. I do not know where three men better qualified "to provide information for tourists" could be found.

The tyre question is still to the fore, and the general verdict seems to be for the cushion until the pneumatic is still further perfected, though the latter still holds its own for the track. In Holborn Viaduct windows now hardly any solid tyres are to be seen.

Messrs. Jenkins and Brown, of the Nottingham Steam Cycle Works, send me the accompanying diagram of their pneumatic tyre, which, at the present moment, cannot but be of interest. As is seen in the cut, its special feature is that there are balls inside a hollow tube 2 in., therefore 14-in. bulls, on a 24-in. rim making up a 28-in. wheel, which takes fifty-six balls, these being inflated. Thus is formed, its inventors say, a tyre of a very "bouncing nature." The balls do not take up the entire space of the tubing, but are allowed to move about in the casing itself. The advantages claimed for it are, that should it by accident be punctured, it is not materially affected, as is the ordinary pneumatic, and it can easily be mended by the insertion of a new ball. The tyre is light. As I have

not tested it myself I cannot answer for its merits, but it certainly seems to have its good points.

Another correspondent, an amateur photographer, writes to ask if the *P.T.T.* tourists round the world had any previous knowledge of photography, and if their photos can be taken as good average work of the Kodak Camera. The first question I cannot answer; perhaps Messrs. Sachtleben and Allen, if they read the *Journal*, would like to answer it. I have seen some of their photos seem to me fair examples of Kodak work. I have seen many equally good results obtained by people with absolutely no knowledge of photography. But the user of the Kodak must be prepared for occasional failures, he cannot, by any means, be said to succeed on every occasion. This I am judging from my own experience of others. I have never myself tried the Kodak, though I have used in another camera the films made for it by the Eastman Co. These I find at times wonderfully satisfactory, but again, apparently, not always. I have had a few fair and a few bright sunny days I have obtained, instead of the picture I wanted, nothing but a blurred mess.

I am glad Messrs. Sachtleben and Allen write as they do about the Provencal towns Avignon and Nîmes and Arles. If they had only ridden

to them in the summer, over the good white roads of Provence, I wonder what they would have thought of them then? I see that, in their last letter, they say they were told that only one bicycle before had ever been seen crossing the Col de Montmirot. I think I know whose bicycle that was. When I was there I was told that none had ever crossed before.

Mr. Oscar Browning talked about foreign touring last Thursday evening at the Society of Cyclists. There were plenty of people there to listen to him, though the dinner of the London Bicycle Club kept many away. But Mr. Browning was hardly at his best, and the debate that followed might have been more brilliant.

The Stanley Club are doing all they can to make the show of 1891 a success. Their charge for space have been lowered, and it is altogether more determined by ballot. The chief features of the show in the absence of the leading makers will be the new cushion and pneumatic tyres, which are sure to be well in evidence, and the collection of machines, to which I have already referred, from the dandy-horse down to our pneumatic-tyred safeties. This will beat all the histories of the evolution of the cycle ever written.

N. C. U.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

AND ENJOY GOOD HEALTH.

AND ENJOY

Never mind a colourless face, provided it is free from pimples and eruptions. Should there be any eruptive disturbance in the blood, causing disfiguring or annoying eruptions on the skin, at once thoroughly purify the blood by a regular course of "Frazor's Sulphur Tablets." They act both on the blood and skin, beneficially so in all instances. They act as a germicide in the blood, being destructive of disease germs; and as stimulative tonic to both the inner and outer skin. If you have a blotchy or disfiguring eruption of any kind, rest assured it will be eradicated by "Frazor's Sulphur Tablets," if by anything; and they will gently and safely regulate the functions of the body, and do good to the general health. They are positively safe.

Every woman has a certain fascination peculiar to herself, and only needs a well-complexion to enhance her charms. The complexion is the first point attacked by wrinkles and is affected by increasing age. Nothing distorts the face, dulls the eyes, or wrinkles the skin sooner than worry, fret, and frown. Therefore look as much as possible on the bright side of things, restrain yourself from frequent crying, and avoid the exhaustion consequent upon violent fits of ill-temper.

the face at night in hot water, using only "Frazer's Sulphur Soap." By these the pores of the skin will be expanded and freed from all dirt and discharges. Now apply cold water plentifully, dashing it fearlessly over the face and skin. This will close the pores, which have been freely opened by the action of the warm water. Now rub vigorously with a Turkey or honeycomb towel, and the circulation will thereby be healthily stimulated.

Attention to diet is of importance. Pork and salted meats are apt to prove injurious to the complexion, as are, in excess, tea, coffee, sweets, and pastry. Too rich food is also to be avoided. Ripe fruit, on the other hand, may be beneficially eaten.

attention to these few simple hints, not in fitful starts, but in regular, continual exercise, will assure to all women of average health that which they most desire—
a healthy appearance, a clear skin, and a good complexion.

appearance, a clear skin, and a good complexion.

For persons of pallid complexion, or of anæmic tendency (deficiency or poorness of blood), special attention to nourishing diet is necessary, and iron tonics are indicated. With the latter take "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets," as the action of both is thereby rendered more efficacious. This has been demonstrated in a number of instances.

Should there be any constipation, or the person be of sedentary habit, the use of "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets" is imperative, as otherwise the blood will become sluggish, and the action of the inner skin impaired.

While so beneficial for the complexion, "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets" are also a family medicine of great value. In Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever they cure or palliate the complaint. In Eczema, Erysipelas, Nettle-rash, they are of great curative efficacy. In all forms of Impure Blood, ulcerated surfaces (internally and externally), their value is not to be over-estimated, inasmuch as they prevent the blood from carrying germs of the complaint to other parts of the body, and in many cases they effect a complete cure by tonic and purifying action on the blood-vessels adjacent to the seat of the complaint. And even in those cases where cure can only be effected by external treatment they are still of great value for their antiseptic influence. And in most instances they retard the growth of the disease, if no more, even in the worst cases dependent on surgical or topical treatment for cure.

For children's ailments, to regulate the body, to disperse eruptive breakings out, and to ward off contagious and infectious disease attacks, "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets" are reliable, safe, and beneficial. Being pleasant to eye and taste, "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets" are much liked by children.

TEST THEM FREE OF CHARGE

Samples of "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets" will be sent gratis and post free on application. Name "Penny Illustrated Paper." Address the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER and CO., 11, Ludgate-square, London, E.C. "Frazer's Sulphur Tablets," price 1s. 1½d.; post free, 1s. 3d. Frazer's Sulphur Soap, in boxes of three cakes, price 2s., post free. For sale by all Chemists. Every packet bears our name and address, and has the revenue stamp affixed.

THE FAULKNER DIAMOND

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE FINEST STONES EVER PRODUCED.

REGISTERED.

These magnificent stones are set in GOLD and made by most experienced workmen; detection is impossible; and they tell them from DIAMONDS. The brilliancy and lustre are most wonderful, and equal to Brilliance. North of the EQUATOR, the STONES are real Crystals, and splendidly faceted. They resist every possible test. Much work has been done in this line. Testimonials from all parts of the world show these stones are rapidly gaining great reputations. Three Prize Medals from the Great Exhibitions of the Public are earnestly invited to INSPECT our marvelous stones. Write to us, which astonishes all Visitors. Catalogue Free. **NOTICE.**—These stones

NOTICE.—These stones cannot possibly be had elsewhere at any price and are only to be obtained of the Sole Importer and Manufacturer ARTHUR O. FAULKNER, 167, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1850. Two doors from Burlington Street. NOTE.—AGENTS EMPLOYED.—* NOTE.—Beware of worthless imitations and copies of my Engravings.



HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.



The present system of living,—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, cacharrine, and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. We would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that sugar, pink or chemically coloured sherbert, mild fruit cakes, and such things, such as the above mentioned, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wine, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the system back to right track. The world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT", therefore no out it.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless and occasionally poisonous imitation.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PREPARED ONLY AT
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
 By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.



DR. KOCH, THE GERMAN CONSUMPTION CURER.
From a Photograph by Herr J. G. Schaarwücher, Berlin Court Photographer.



THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.



THE ROYAL PALACE OF LOO, WHERE THE KING OF HOLLAND DIED.

LATE KING OF HOLLAND.

greatest sympathy was felt for the reigning King of Spain when the early death of King William III. of the Netherlands was announced. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

The disease to which William III. succumbed was one of the many forms of blood-poisoning which are too frequently attended with fatal consequences. The late King (William III. and Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Russian Emperor Paul. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

When William III. married Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863, the bride was his junior by more than four years. The marriage was a happy one, and the King and Queen were much beloved by their subjects. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

DR. KOCH.

As known to Dr. Koch and the other students of medicine, a noble profession who devote their lives to alleviating the ills that flesh is heir to. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

Further communications regarding the late King of Holland were received from Dr. Koch. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

BY THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS.

Contributed to the *Penny Illustrated* by the American Touring Cyclists, MM. W. Schiedeban and Thomas G. Allen. The first letter appeared on Oct. 18.

SIXTH: MARSEILLES TO CANNES.

The evening of Oct. 25 found us at the Hotel de Geneve, situated near the coast. The view from the hotel was magnificent. The late King of Holland was the son of the late King of the Netherlands and the late Queen of the Netherlands. He was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

enough light like that?" In the light of her beautiful eyes any amount of artificial light would have been satisfactory. In fact, the less the better. Our stock of French not being sufficient to warrant us in attempting to express this bit of gallantry, we turned to our writing with the stale phrase "Oui, oui, certainement."

We were not granted much time. No sooner had we begun than

N. E. Kaufmann, the world's champion trick rider on a bicycle, stepped in and introduced himself. Having read of our trip in *Wheeling* and of our arrival in Marseilles through the daily papers, he "took the liberty of calling on us."

To facilitate the conversation he had brought his interpreter with him, thinking that we had probably forgotten how to speak English. What use he could possibly have been except to smoke his cigars we could not see, for he spoke nothing but French, while Kaufmann was equally partial to English.

Time flitted by quickly in such pleasant company. At 8.30 Kaufmann left to take his part in the programme at the Palais Cristal, where he was filling a fifteen days' engagement. We were then escorted to the room of the

Cyclo Club of Marseilles.

With the aid of hot coffee and punch of their own making we passed a very pleasant evening in the company of these gay French cyclists. A visit to the brilliant cafes finished the evening's enjoyment.

The 26th was spent in seeing Marseilles; the evening, in a visit to the Palais Cristal.

The next morning we rode out to the Prado to say good-bye to Kaufmann and our Cyclo friends who had assembled to see us off. It was 12.30 before we

Started for Toulon, along the famous Riviera road.

As far as Aubagne the surface was bad, but from that village it was perfect—as hard and smooth as asphalt. The road led for miles between orchards of olives, whose gnarled roots curved themselves into all sorts of fantastic shapes upon the terraces on the hillsides, looking old enough to have been planted in the time of the Romans.

Old Ruined Castles or monasteries now and then crowned the summits or dotted the hillsides. At times the

scenery was grand and wild as the road led between two precipitous walls down beside the dry bed of some small stream. The villages we whirled through were gloomy and uninteresting, the men seemed to be doing nothing, while the women and girls were washing clothes by the wayside springs.

After a steady run of 42½ miles we rolled into Toulon, through the Porte Nationale, at 4.45. Riding over the moat, through the arch in the old walls directly ahead, we were soon stopped, and told that this was the arsenal. We retreated before the heavy ordnance, and took a roundabout route to the rear of the arsenal.

As we rode down the narrow streets with our bright-blue and nickel-plated Minnehahas, we heard such remarks as these from the astonished inhabitants: "Très jolis! Nouveau système! Caoutchouc crux! Bien fait!" uttered in excited whispers.

At the Place du Théâtre a scrubby-looking chap showed us to the Hôtel des Négociants. Although we found it rather free, we determined to try it. We were tired of fine hotels. They are all alike. If one wishes to see the people as they really are, to study their customs and peculiarities, it is necessary to put up at the common hotels. The old lady received us with a smile, and her daughter *aussi*. They were Italian, and we employed all our little leisure in taking our first lesson in that melodious language.

In ordering our supper, the old lady asked us if we wanted our omelette "natural" or not. Our liveliest imagination had never pictured to us omelettes growing in a natural state. At first we were puzzled, but soon found that a natural



THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS ON TOUR: FAREWELL TO NICE.

omelette is one without any olive-oil, garlic, onions, candle-grass, &c. The young lady in the meantime smiled on us so bewitchingly that we looked at each other in despair and breathed a heavy sigh as we said, "Oh, if we could only speak French!"

The next morning we were accompanied 16 kil.

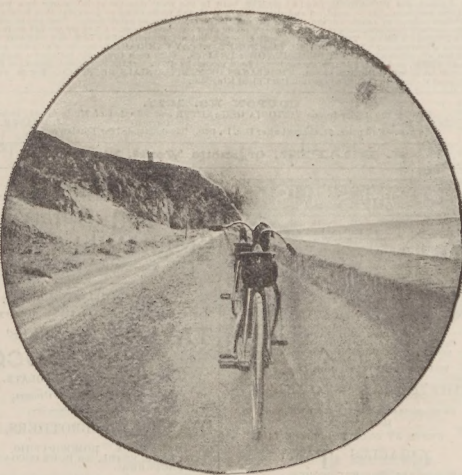
On Our Way to Cannes

by M. Eugène Gary, a well-known cyclist of Toulon. Everything combined to aid us in making the run of 116 kil. (72 miles) by sunset at five except the wind, which blew strong in our faces.

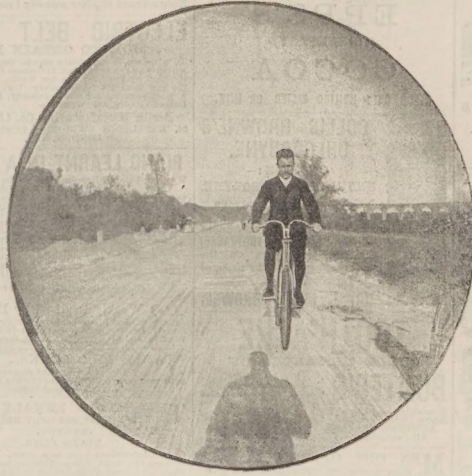
The splendid road led over an undulating country between olive orchards and vineyards as far as Fréjus. Hence a level road ran out past the picturesque ruins of an old Roman



THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS ON TOUR: VIEW OF ROAD NEAR ALBERGE MINÉE, AT THE SEASIDE.



THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS ON TOUR: ROAD NEAR MONACO.



THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS ON TOUR: SPECIMEN OF A ROAD IN THE RIVIERA.



THE P.I.P. CYCLISTS ON TOUR: "FAREWELL TO THEE, SUNNY FRANCE, THY OPEN-HANDED AND WARM-HEARTED HOSPITALITY."

aqueduct to the foot of the mountains, then it turned and twisted up the mountains for 15 miles to the pass of the Estrel. The scenery was beautiful as we wound up. Away behind us we could

See the Pretty Bay

on which Fréjus was situated until hid from view by the windings of the valley. The mountains were clothed from base to summit with nothing but pines and cork-trees, through which the wind rustled continually. We were wrapt in darkness ere we reached the summit, and to gain time we descended more rapidly than usual, but soon came to grief. At a sharp turn in the road we came suddenly upon a heavily laden wagon.

Allen Yelled

and jumped safely. I jumped too quickly. The heavily laden bicycle, to which I clung to prevent it from running over the mountain's side, and the camera pulled me down, dragged me some distance, and finally

Rolled Over on Top of Me.

I was not hurt beyond two or three dozen bruises, but my bicycle had a bent pedal.

Removing the pedal, we proceeded very carefully down the remainder of the descent to a small village at the foot of the Alps. Fortunately, we found a café kept by an old bachelor, where we were compelled to

Put Up for the Night.

Here we had no choice of omelettes. We were forced to take it in its most unnatural state or not

at all. The appetite of a cyclist is so well known that it would be useless to mention it, and after doing seventy-two and a half miles we were in excellent trim to eat anything we could bite.

The wine had a bad effect on us, even if it did cost six francs a bottle. We arose about midnight for something to quench our thirst, only to find that the old bachelor had locked us in. Skirmishing about the room, we found a case of "vin rouge," which must have been worth twenty-four francs a bottle, judging from the thick layer of dust. Every year adds a franc to the price. This had a very soothing effect, and we were soon in a sound sleep again. On awakening we filled the bottle with water, threw on two or three handfuls of dust from under the bed, where it lay about a foot deep, and replaced it in the case.

By this ingenious operation the intrinsic value of the wine was materially lessened, but to all appearances it was increased threefold, for the dust lay in thick ridges on the cork and neck.

The next morning, the 29th, after a poor breakfast of tasteless coffee, stale bread, old butter, and omelette fried in dirty black oil of some kind well seasoned with ashes, we inquired for our bill. Imagine our surprise when the old bachelor brought in a long bill for twenty-four francs, in which he had divided up everything so nicely that we were able to tack on about nine francs too much. We were not quite such lambs to let ourselves be imposed upon in this style.

We paid him fifteen francs, which was quite enough. He took them without a murmur, and, as he slipped them down his pocket, we thought he looked pretty well satisfied with his bargain. The air this morning was delightfully bracing, almost good enough to eat after such a breakfast as ours. The scenery was enchanting. On our right we could see

The Blue Mediterranean,

whose changing waters seemed to rise to meet the greyish clouds in the distance. On our left rose the lofty Alps, whose evergreen sides were relieved at the summits by caps of snow and ice, which glistened in the bright morning sun. Under such conditions, our run to Cannes was short and pleasant.

At Cannes.

We left our bicycles at the shop of Mons. Sforzo, the only agent in Cannes, for repairs and cleaning. The proprietor, as we afterwards learned from his wife, was confined to his room by a severe cold, but, hearing from his employees of the two wonderful bicycles at his shop, he came down, in spite of his cold and his wife's protestations, to have a peep at them.

Left for Nice.

The road and scenery were a repetition of the morning's, beyond the description of any pen. Charming views, surrounded by rich growths of olives, figs, and palms, dotted the hill-sides and lined the road continuously. Yet all this had

lost its beauty to us as we rode up to the Hotel Chateau Vert, in Nice, in a drizzling rain and total darkness.

In this charming winter resort we

Spent Two Pleasant Days in the company of cyclists, visiting the surrounding places and taking a run up the Tour du Var, which was a pleasant recreation to us, from the courtesy of our friends and the flattering notices in the daily papers.

Early on the morning of Nov. 1 we bade our friends "Au revoir," to continue

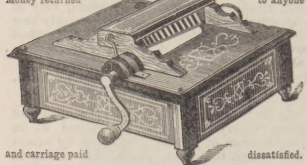
Along the Riviera Road.

To a cyclist no road can be more enjoyable than this little stretch from Nice to the Italian frontier. A continued succession of spread out, down, over, charming panoramas in and out, up and down, and eyes as he winds in and out of the villages and the splendid road. All the villages are delightfully situated on the promontories or at the foot of the hills. Mentone is the last city in France, fully situated on the promontory of the Alps. Two kilometres beyond this we crossed the frontier into Italy. Before we turned around at the promontory we took a long last look at the bay where we had been treated universally so politely. As we stood looking at the scene those beautiful words of Byron came to our lips—

Farwell to thee, France!
Wm. L. SACHSBERG.
Thos. G. ALLEN, JR.
(To be continued.)

Money returned

to anyone



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are now being made, requiring no skill in the performer.

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BROOME'S MUSIC

No. 401. Call me back again.
No. 402. White Wings.
No. 403. Snowdrop Polka.
No. 404. Only to see her face again.
No. 405. Who's that calling so sweet?
No. 406. Song that reaches my heart.
No. 407. Dutch Clockman (A. Lloyd).
No. 408. Pretty Bird Lullaby.
No. 409. Listen to my tale of woe.
No. 410. The White Dove.
No. 411. Tipperary Christening.
No. 412. A flower from Mother's grave.
No. 413. Song that reached my heart.
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No. 997. A flower from Mother's grave.
No. 998. Song that reached my heart.
No. 999. Who's that calling so sweet?
No. 1000. The White Dove.

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